

DECEMBER, 1936

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

All Years Alike
All Quarters Equal

First Quarter

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	...	...
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	1	2	...	...	...
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Second Quarter

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	...	...
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

Third Quarter

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	...	...
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

Fourth Quarter

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	...	...
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	...	...
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

*YEAR-END DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year

**LEAP-YEAR DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years.

The World Calendar is a revision of the present calendar to correct its inequalities and discrepancies. It rearranges the length of the 12 months so that they are regular, making the year divisible into equal halves and quarters in a "perpetual" calendar. Every year is the same; every quarter identical.

In this new calendar, each quarter contains exactly three months, 13 weeks, 91 days. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. The first month in each quarter has 31 days, and the other two 30 days each. Every month has 26 weekdays.

In order to make the calendar perpetual (identical for every year), at the same time retaining astronomical accuracy, the 365th day of the year, called Year-End Day, is an intercalary day placed between December 30th and January 1st and considered an extra Saturday. The 366th day

in leap years, called Leap-Year Day, is intercalated between June 30th and July 1st on another extra Saturday. These intercalary or stabilizing days are tabulated as December Y and June L, and would probably be observed as international holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, always falls on Sunday.

The revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement. It conforms to the solar year of 365.2422 days and to the natural seasons. Besides its advantages in economy and efficiency, it facilitates statistical comparisons, coordinates the different time-periods, and stabilizes religious and secular holidays. As compared with any other proposal for calendar revision, it offers an adjustment in which the transition from the old to the new order can be made without disturbance.

"Our stability is but balance."—Robert Bridges.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

The revision plan approved by Mexico is that for which The World Calendar Association is working, the arrangement which involves only slight changes in the length of certain months in order to provide equal quarters and a perpetual calendar. The scientists endorsed this and disapproved all proposals for a thirteen-month calendar.—*Providence Journal*.

It is interesting to note that the 12-month scheme is in substance the same that was embodied in a Calendar Reform Bill brought before our Parliament in 1914 by the late Mr. Robert Pearce, M.P., principal champion in Parliament of the Daylight Saving Bill.—*London (England) Great Thoughts*.

For the next few years we shall hear quite a bit about calendar reform. . . . Calendar reform is nothing new. The old Julian Calendar was itself revised to correct an error of 11 days over a period of many centuries. —*Auburn (New York) Citizen Advertiser*.

More important to the general public in every country than the adoption of the metric system, of standard time, or any similar improvement in systems of measurement, is the proposed revision of the calendar.—*Toronto Churchman*.

It is believed that calendar reform will simplify many business and legal matters. Sound reasons for it are advanced by sensible people, but it is going to take time to win popular support.—*Alpena (Mich.) News*.

Astronomy has become an exact enough science to permit the construction of a calendar that would be both simple and accurate. While every consideration should be given to the beliefs of every religion, blind intolerance should not compel the world to struggle through the centuries with an antiquated, awkward jumble of years, months, weeks, days and hours with which to measure their passing.—*Mobile (Alabama) Register*.

The American Philosophical Society, with a membership of 500 men of letters, science and liberal arts, has expressed its approval of the 12-month reformed calen-

dar. So has the Chamber of Commerce of New York State.—*Faribault (Minn.) News*.

There seems no good reason why we should not adopt The World Calendar.—*Nanaimo (Canada) Press*.

A twelve-month calendar, each quarter containing exactly three months, 13 weeks, 91 days has many advantages over the 13-month calendar advocated by other groups, in that it conforms to the solar year of 365.2422 days, and the natural seasons, besides introducing economy and efficiency, facilitating statistical comparisons, co-ordinating different time-periods and stabilizing religious and secular holidays.—*Longview (Washington) News*.

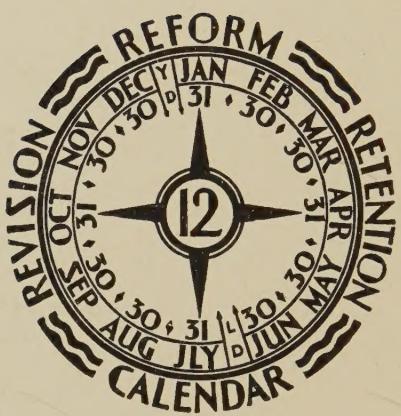
Business organizations, railways and transport companies, workers and holiday makers, seaside and country resorts with the general public want fixed dates for Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, which now drift with the moon through five weeks—between March 22nd and April 25th.—*Wiltshire (England) News*.

The year 1939 will begin on Sunday, according to our present calendar, and proponents of the new calendar hope that the change from old to new may be made at that time, as the transition would then be almost imperceptible.—*Grand Forks (North Dakota) Evening Herald*.

The initiative in calendar reform has now passed from the Vatican to the League of Nations.—*Kingsway (England) Church Times*.

Adoption of a World Calendar which would place Easter each year on April 8th, a definite date, seems the most sensible thing.—*Iowa City (Iowa) Press Citizen*.

The problem of reforming the calendar is principally a matter of finding a satisfactory formula for a change without making the change so sweeping that it could not possibly secure general approval. . . . The present movement for calendar reform retains the 12 months under their present names. In fact, the alterations are so slight that they would be hardly noticed. Yet they accomplish all that accountants and business men desire.—*Summerside (Canada) Farmer*.



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